

Name/Date:

Social Studies 9 Unit 4 Struggle for Control of a Continent

4E The Americans Revolt

References:

Cranny, M. (1998) Crossroads: A Meeting of Nations, Ch. 10
video or filmstrip titles (e.g. Origins or Canada: A Peoples' History)



"Betty Ross"

American Revolutionary flag

Background to Rebellion:

Military Rule and the The Royal Proclamation

In 1760, after six years of war, Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor of New France, surrendered the colony to the British general Jeffery Amherst and approximately 65,000 French Canadiens passed under English rule. The links with France were severed and New France became part of the British Empire. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 (and a Royal Proclamation that went with it) made it all official. New France was now the British province or colony of Quebec, the Ohio Valley (south of the Great Lakes) was set aside for the Native Peoples, and the 13 "American" colonies (still British colonies) were contained along the east coast. The French-speakers living in the province of Quebec were left alone in many ways to practice their customs and remain Catholic.

Quebec Act

In 1774, The British made some changes to the boundaries and governance in North America. This, in turn angered the American (English) colonists and was one of the reasons they ultimately revolted and broke off from Britain. Read Crossroads p. 300-301 and answer the following:

1. What was the Quebec Act? Why was it necessary How was it different (or what changed) from the Proclamation of 1763?
2. List some reasons why the Quebec Act was seen by the French Canadiens as a favorable law.
3. List some reasons why the Quebec Act was seen as "intolerable" (bad) by the English settlers in the 13 colonies.

Read Crossroads p. 302-308 and complete the following vocab

Persecution

Quartering Act

Skirmish

Revolutionary Wars

Tories

Loyalists

Patriots

Blockade

Read Crossroads p. 302-308 and complete the following questions

1. Explain taxation without representation (what is it and why was it a problem in the 13 colonies?)
2. What did the Stamp Act apply to and what was it meant to pay for? What was the American response? What did Britain do in return?
3. What was the Boston Tea Party?
4. When British soldiers marched on Lexington Green, what did the American do? What was the result on Britain?
5. Who was the first commander of the American revolutionaries' Continental Army?
6. What happened at the Battle of Bunker Hill?
7. Who What Where Why When...The Declaration of Independence

8. How did the French help the American's desire to become independent?

9. Why did the Americans attack Quebec in the winter of 1775?

10. Learn some names -- the 13 colonies:

A _____ (belonged to Massachusetts in 1775)

B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

F _____

G _____

H _____

I _____

J _____

K _____

L _____

M _____

N _____

